NEW-ENGLAND FARMER.

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NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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RENOVATION OF PASTURES.

From the manner in which some farmers—and they are not few—treat their pasture grounds, one might suppose they considered such land endowed with *peculiar* properties—with a *recuperative*, or *self-renewing* power, which enabled it to *sustain itself*, and produce its yearly yield without diminution. But even when these fields begin to show by seemingly *unmistakeable* signs that they need renovation, the owner not unfrequently seems to deem it inexpedient to give them any assistance to recover their lost strength, and keeps them *pastures* still; though his stock, which they are required to support, in a great measure, have to keep in diligent and active exercise their locomotive and grazing faculties, to get a daily supply of food from them, and come short after all.

The judicious and energetic farmer pursues a different course, and finds his interest promoted by it. When he sees his pastures are failing, he immediately plows them up, dresses the land as he can afford, plants, and then seeds down again, or seeds immediately after preparing the land in August or September. It cannot be disputed that this is wise and profitable husbandry.

The objection sometimes urged by farmers, to breaking up their pasture grounds, that they have not material to dress them with, may, in some cases, be well founded, but more often, we think, it is not. It is as generally true in manure-getting as in other enterprises, that "where there is a *will*, there is a *way*." If, however, the alternatives were left to us, either to permit a pasture to remain in a poor conditien, yielding a poor product, or to break it up and new seed it, *without having any manure to apply to it*, we should not hesitate to adopt the latter measure; for, by plowing in the fall, and turning the *furrows flat*, we should expect *some* degree of advantage in improving the ground from the influences of snow and frost, and the decaying sod would be of *some* benefit to the next crop. But, few farmers, we imagine, can be so poorly off for manure, or the means of *making* manure, as to be forced to adopt such a course as this.

"It is one thing to *give* good advice to others, but a very different thing to put that advice in practice, if you were circumstanced as they are," may be the observation of some one. Well, we reply, that is very true,—and it is equally true that *I'll try* often accomplishes wonders. It may be presumed—observation justifies the presumption—that if a farmer avails himself of *all* the means within his reach, and devotes his entire energies to make them subservient to his profit, he rarely fails to effect *any* improvement on his farm that he desires. But farmers who suffer their liquid manure to run to waste—who throw their dung into the yard uncovered, to "manure the atmosphere," rather than their suffering fields—who waste or sell their ashes, and have swamps, woodlands and muck deposits which are never drawn upon for manure—such farmers have not a shadow of excuse for making the want of manure "a lion in the way" of renovating their pasture grounds. We hope and believe the number of such is on the decrease, and that improved farming will prove so contagious that every New England farmer will catch it.

It is certainly wise policy to forego immediate profit for the sake of effecting a great prospective improvement—and where there is anything like correct *system* pursued in farm management, this course will always be adopted. If the breaking up of run-out pastures involves an expense which even the first two or three croppings will not be sufficient to repay, still, if by so doing, the land, when once well set in grass again, will produce good crops for several years with but little cost, it must be a short-sighted sagacity that does not see the advantage of the measure, and the wisdom of losing a little at first, to gain much more ultimately.

J. H. D.

Nov. 3, 1844.

On Plowing Old Pasture Lands.—With the consent of the proprietor, two pieces of old pasture were plowed last spring, in the parish in which I reside, and sown with oats in the usual way. The produce of the first piece is estimated at 70 bushels per statute acre; the second piece produced 64 bushels per acre; and I have no doubt of the successful cropping of this land for a series of years, in the hands of the present good managing tenant. A part of this field, containing about fourteen acres, remained unplowed, and was not stocked in the spring, but mown for hay in July. The whole produce was only about five tons, and but little herbage grew afterwards. It is easy to see the relative position of the occupier with regard to these two pieces of land, without going to figures.

It may be said the excessive drought that lasted so long in the summer, caused the failure of the grass land. This is fully conceded—and the fact strengthens the evidence in favor of plowing, inasmuch as it gives the farmer a greater control over the elements. By plowing deep, pulverizing, and stirring the soil, he can render it capable both to attract and retain moisture, and enable the young plants to resist in a great measure, the effects of excessive heat or excessive rain. In this description of land, there has been an accumulation of vegetable matter going on for generations, all of which, by a course like that pursued in the above case, might easily be converted into food for man. —*Thos. Underwood, in Northampton (Eng.) Mercury.*

Cotton Growing.—At the present low prices of cotton, the business of growing it is one of rather small profits. A letter from Mobile says: "The crop is generally estimated at 2,000,000 bales, and assuming that it is worth $20 per bale, the whole value is $40,000,000, and the capital employed, negroes, &c., is at least $500,000,000. What is the nett income? I should say, not over 3 a 4 per cent., while the rate of interest for money in all the cotton-producing States, is 6 a 8 per cent."

Effects of Various Manures.—The following remarks were made at the annual meeting of the Groombridge (Eng.) Farmers' Club:—Mr Hammond said that last year he sowed a field with Swede turnips in rows. One part of the field he manured with good rotten dung, at the rate of 30 loads to the acre. Close beside it, he drilled in guano at the rate of 3 1-2 cwt. per acre. The turnips where the guano was placed were the best up to the middle of the summer, when he fed them off, and the crop this summer where the guano was put last year, was quite as good as where he manured with dung.

Mr Wickens had used guano on meadow land, and one could tell to an inch where it was laid, the grass was so greatly improved.

Capt. Aitchison spoke from experience of the effect of manuring with soot on his land. The soot was applied as a top-dressing to an eight-acre field of wheat, at the rate of 50 bushels to the acre, and he had a most excellent crop, of the finest quality he ever saw.

The Chairman believed, that in this part of the country, mould taken from hedges and mixed with dung or lime, was a very favorite manure with the farmers. Now, it occurred to him, that by spreading this mould over their land, they sowed a great many weeds: he saw these in great quantity in farmers' fields, and was inclined to think that, though valuable to the land, mould was the means of causing a great many weeds. In respect to this evil, he thought artificial manures were preferable: they did no harm.

Capt. Aitchison was of opinion that the farmers were too apt to spare the labor of turning the mould heaps sufficiently often to destroy the weeds. His mode was to turn and mix the heaps three times at least, and he was satisfied that it paid. Thus the whole of the seeds were brought into life and destroyed before being carried to the field.—*London Agricul. Gaz.*

Whitney's Composition.—This has been to me a very expensive failure. All my frames, made purposely for its application, are quite useless. A piece of the calico in its undressed state, which has been wet and dry, and lying about, is perfectly tough and sound: that upon the frames, dressed with the composition, is as rotten as tinder—in fact, a mass of rags. I am not inclined to call it an imposition. All enthusiasts (and I hear Mr W. is one in horticulture,) are liable to arrive at too hasty conclusions, and in obtaining something desirable, to forget the other somethings that must be combined with it. Dipping in the sea was once considered an infallible cure for the bite of a mad dog; and so it was—*if* the patient was drowned. So Mr Whitney's composition makes the calico impervious to wet, provided you give it enough to destroy its texture.—*E. N. B., in Gard. Chron.*

To Destroy Vermin on Cattle, take sulphur vivium 4 oz., oil of tar 4 oz., whale oil 1 pint; gradually mix together. Sometimes the two latter alone will prove effectual.—*Cor. London Ag. Gaz.*

REMARKS OF HON. ISAAC HILL,

At the Agricultural Meeting at the Capitol in Concord, N. H., Dec. 12th, 1844.

By request and vote of the gentlemen present, Mr HILL, of Concord, editor of the Monthly Visitor, (from which we copy,) addressed the meeting as follows:

He said: In the course of no very inactive life, numbering in years more than half a century, I have found no occupation so pleasing, so full of satisfaction, as that of the farmer who successfully raises and secures his crops. The reflection of producing the greatest good to the greatest number, does not fail to accompany the creation, by human aid, of useful grain and vegetables—the means of subsistence to man and beast—upon grounds that have laid useless and sterile.

There is reality in this satisfaction and self-gratulation, because from the artificial and spontaneous productions of mother earth, forest trees, and fruits, and grain, and all the vegetating tribes—from the hidden minerals in earth's bosom, brought into use as the result of man's labor,—from this foundation is every superstructure of art or science reared, and from this source has capital or wealth, reproducing itself, been gathered.

Silver and gold cannot give us sustenance: these are valueless when the earth can no longer yield her increase. Silver and gold can only be useful in an age of luxury; and the great dependence of luxury is in the smiles of that wise Providence which crowns the labors of the husbandman.

I have for a series of years enjoyed some of the places which are sought for by ambition: for one of my humble pretensions, I have enjoyed more of that kind of honor than most men at my time of life; but I am free to declare that in no high place have I realized so much satisfaction as I have derived from the conviction that I had gathered a harvest of equal or greater value than the cost of cultivation, at the same time the quality of the ground to produce a future crop, had been likewise improved.

No extensive nation can be expected to prosper without a prosperous agriculture. Great individual wealth may be, and often is, procured by the merchant and the manufacturer—great fortunes are often made from the necessities, and even the distresses, of a declining yeomanry. Who has seen the usurer and the oppressor grow rich from the ruins of his surrounding neighbors, that will not also see the fruits of ill-gotten gains bring along with them the curse that involves the whole in a common ruin; for where is the use of hoarded wealth, of silver and gold, in a country whose fair fields are deserted, and whose inhabitants are enervated by starving destitution?

In the late fruitful season I have taken crops from the earth in quantity and quality greater and better than I had ever done before. My barns and granary at this time, are almost literally overflowing. If I had a manufactory of money or of bank bills which might always be redeemed with specie, I should not only be able to purchase everything within the compass of human want, but I should be looked up to as a man of more independence than the most of my neighbors; but abundance of money would not make me feel quite as well as the possession of abundance of the productions of the earth better than money to supply the wants of both rich and poor, and which at this time, better than any thing else, at once give comfort to the destitute and the needy.

In the matter of Agriculture, the most interesting subject of sublunary things claiming the attention of this community, it is necessary that the Western world, and especially that oldest portion of the country which we inhabit, should arouse from the torpor in which our yeomanry have rested. The first fertility of the most choice lands of New England, which lasted nearly the common age of man, has passed away, and it is but natural that the new generation which has since been born, should look upon whole districts of country now in a condition hardly to remunerate the expense of the fences which surround them, as never possessing much value. The harder lands, indeed, in many parts, present an aspect but too discouraging. Could all of these lands now open upon us as they appeared soon after the original forests were felled, they would not so much suffer in the contrast with the fertile lands in the West. We ought to be aware of the fact that there is no soil so fertile that it may not become unproductive, under the management of the careless and negligent husbandman. The extensive cotton regions of the South and West, even the richer alluvion sugar grounds upon the Mississippi, that do not receive annual renewed nutriment from the overflow of the great father of the western waters—indeed, all the lands cultivated by a slave population—are destined to lose that high character which they now sustain.

I take as a position demonstrable to the conviction of every sensible man, that no part of the country presents a more certain remuneration to the farmer, with well applied expense and labor, than New England. We have a better market for every production of the earth than those parts of the country where crops are more easily raised: the proportion of consumers in our midst is, and must of necessity always be, greater than in other sections of the Union. If their crops are raised at less expense, in almost every article we wish to produce, we can distance competition by our nearer access to a market.

As the New England farmers are the most intelligent and respectable men of their profession, so it is necessary that they should bring that intelligence to bear upon their greatest physical, as it eminently does upon their greatest moral, good. From what a few have done, we know what the many have the power to do. * * * We want to copy, in this country, the better part of British or European farming. We want to make our lands yield twice, thrice, four times their present production: we want to produce a greater amount from the same labor: we want encouragement for every man to raise a surplus, by finding a ready market for that surplus: we want consumers always sufficient for the increased production: we want, in short, that wealth which will always encourage industry, and which derives its ability to be generous from that very encouragement.

Every farmer who has the ambition not to be behind his neighbors, should consider at once how he may begin. Ability will grow by association; enterprise is stimulated by example. The example of one man may lead many into improvements which otherwise would not be attempted. Conversations on successful as well as unsuccessful modes of operation, will awaken a spirit of reform and improvement which shall make what has been the burden of the farmer his greatest pleasure.

The farmer legislators of Massachusetts, where there is an annual winter session always longer than ours, for several winters have had evening meetings once a week, in which they have been joined by other citizens who were desirous of improvement. While in Boston in the year 1840, I attended several of those meetings, and was often instructed and sometimes delighted in listening to the information which was there elicited. The best and most useful information is that knowledge derived from practice; and I have never yet talked with the farmer who has sufficiently pursued his business for thirty years, who could not give me some points of knowledge of Agriculture worthy to go forth in print for the reading of every farmer. Even if it be familiar every-day practice and knowledge, it is not the less acceptable; for I have remarked that it is never unpleasant to confirm any man in what he already knows—it is complimentary to our judgment to be told by a man of sense and discrimination that the way we have chosen and pursued, is the right way.

The farmer who cultivates his ground with the knowledge that his land is yearly growing less capable to produce, must do his work through the year with sensations as painful as will be the reflection pleasant and grateful to that farmer who with a noble present crop feels assured that his land will next year, perhaps at less labor and expense, yield an equal if not more profitable crop. The one goes to his work, and perhaps to a harder because unavailable labor, with a sad or subdued countenance: the work of the other is his best pastime, if he have them not already, he sees in the vista of future life an overflow of all earthly physical comforts.

It is, or should be, the great purpose of all agricultural associations to incite to individual improvement, by holding up a mirror reflecting the means and the way of agricultural success—to point to the path so sure that the least wary and provident cannot fail of success if he would avoid the shame of a bad example.

Every sagacious man can see how and why he has succeeded or failed in any attempted improvement. There can be an opportunity at least once in a year, to gather information from all parts of the State of the best experience of our most intelligent farmers. Having made it a part of my business for the last six years to "do good and communicate" under this head—I have found the task not indeed unpleasant, but such a one as has sweetened all other unwelcome cares and vicissitudes. I have found this path grow brighter at every advance, while thorns and embarrassments have beset me round about in all those relations resulting from severe labor of many years necessarily connected with politics and public men.

It is now only some eight or ten years that my attention has been turned to practical agriculture. Constitutional debility in early life taught me that I could not encounter to advantage the labors of the field. Since I began somewhat more in earnest, I have had to do every thing under the discouragement of hired labor: I am confident I could have succeeded better under a better personal experience, when it would have been my pastime to work myself and to educate my children in that practical labor which has given a zest to the classical studies of some of the best professional men of the country. My agricultural experience is only that of the young farmer who has just entered upon the threshhold of his calling. There are gentlemen present who have had all the experience which makes perfect. When these gentlemen shall here speak of those things in which they have found improvement and success, and note

other experiments in which they have failed—when they shall tell us what has assured them success or what has resulted in a failure; when other men shall have given the results of their better experience—in due time I may attempt to tell how I began my career as a farmer, and where I have made more than two spears of grass or blades of corn grow where but one grew before.

PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums awarded by the Committee on Improvements, for Articles of Domestic Manufacture exhibited at the Society's Annual Show, Sept. 25, 1844.

To Mrs. Harriet Washburn, Kingston, best carpeting, $4 00
Mrs. David Torrey, S. Scituate, 2d do. 3 00
' Hannah Sampson, Duxbury, 3d do. 2 00
' Hannah McLauthlen, Kingston, 4th do. 1 50
' Mercy Thompson, Halifax, 5th do. 1 00
' Jarvis Burrill, W. Bridgewater, 6th do. 75
' Sarah Foster, Kingston, best stair carpet, 2 00
' Stephen Harlow, Middleborough, 2d best do. 1 00
' Geo. Leonard, Rochester, best hearth-rug, 3 00
' John Alden, Middleboro', 2d do. 2 50
' Helen Cobb, Hanson, 3d do. 2 00
' Harriet S. Torrey, E. Bridgwater, 4th do. 1 50
' Zaddock Thompson, Halifax, 5th do. 1 00
' Hannah Forbes, Bridgewater, best wool flannel, 2 00
' Zephaniah Fobes, do. 2d do. 1 00
' Betsey D. Alden, do. 3d do. 50
' Laurana W. Fobes, do. cotton and wool flannel, 1 50
' Thomas Alden, do. next best do. 1 00
' Keziah Conant, do. next do. do. 75
' Susan S. Alden, Middleboro', best pair of blankets, 2 00
' Horace W. Hill, Bridgewater, 2d do. 1 50
' Ephraim Tilson, do. 3d do. 1 00
' Olive Conant, do. 4th do. 75
' Ebenezer Pratt, do. best wool coverlet, 2 00
' Bethia A. Holmes, do. 2d do. do. 1 50
' Olive Harlow, Duxbury, 3d do. do. 1 00
' Sally Simmons, do. 4th do. 75
' Eunice Jacobs, Hanover, best bed quilt, 2 50
Miss Rebecca Carpenter, 2d do. do. 2 00
Mrs. Lydia Paine, Halifax, 3d do. do. 1 50
' Nehemiah White, E. Bridgewater, 4th do. 1 00
Ladies' Sewing Circle, Plymouth, 5th do. 1 00
Mrs. Martha Vaughn, E. Bridgewater, best counterpane, 2 50
Miss Elvira Thompson, Middleboro', 2d best, 2 00
Mrs. Harriet S. Torrey, E. Bridgewater, 3d do. 1 50
' Bradford Harlow, Middleboro', 4th do. 1 00
' Bethia A. Holmes, Bridgewater, linen table cloths, 1 50
' Olive Conant, do. 2d do. 1 00
' Rachel Jacobs, Hanover, 3d do. 75
' Sarah Foster, Kingston, 4th do. 50
' Bethia A. Holmes, Bridgewater, diaper towels, 1 50
' Sarah Wilder, Hanover, next best, 1 00
' Abigail Alden, Bridgew'r, best wool cloth, 3 00
' George Wilbur, do. next best do. 2 00
' Safford Sturtevant, Halifax, best wool yarn 1 00
' Sarah Foster, Kingston, next do. 25
' Hannah Robinson, Bridgewater, best wool hose, 1 00
' Sophia Sampson, Pembroke, 2d do. 75
' Abigail W. Clifford, Bridgewater, 3d do. 50
' Hannah Packard, do. 4th do. 50
Miss Catharine Bonney, Pembroke, best worsted hose, 1 00
Mrs. Sarah D. French, Kingston, 2d best do. 75
' Eunice Jacobs, Scituate, 3d do. 50
' Salome Washburn, Bridgewater, best linen hose, 1 00
' Lydia D. Allen, E. do. next do. 50
' Dion Bryant, Bridgewater, black silk hose, 1 00
Miss Julia A. Collamore, Pembroke, best cotton hose, 1 00
' Mary L. Bates, Bridgewater, next do. 50
Mrs. Hannah Reed, E. Bridgewater, next do. 33
' John Alden, Middleboro', best wool mat, 1 50
' Solomon Ager, E. Bridgewater, next do. 1 00
J. L. Scott, Hanover, best calf boots, 2 00
Chas. S. Clapp, S. Abington, next best do. 1 00
Nathan Willis, E. Bridgewater, next do. 50
E. C. Stilwell, E. Bridgewater, a valise, 1 00
Benj. G. Stoddard, N. do. samples of brushes, 5 00
Edward Willis, Kingston, sample of soap, 1 00
Burt & March, Hingham, sample of blacking, 50

MORTON EDDY, *Chm'n.*

—Plymouth Memorial.

THE HORSE.—Have mercy on your horse. Don't beat him so savagely because he cannot pull that heavy load up the steep hill. You require too much of the animal. See how he struggles beneath the lash, vainly striving to ascend. Don't strike him again. Take off about half the load, and you will have no trouble. We wish every cartman had the feeling and the spirit of John Howard, and so doubtless do the poor, overloaded horses.—*Common School Jour.*

☞With all our heart we wish the same: but, alas! it is quite as common to see among teamsters the dispositions of a *Draco* and a *Nero*, as those of a *Howard* or a *Mann*. Such cruel treatment of the noble horse, as we are not unfrequently made the involuntary witness to in our streets, has often made us wish that it were in our power to transform the worse than brutal driver into the innocent beast over which he has, unworthily, dominion, and make him feel, as a *brute*, the pains which he inflicts as a man,—no, we will recall that term—which he inflicts as a heartless, merciless, despicable wretch, in the *disguise* of a man. We want no better evidence of a bad heart and a vicious disposition, than that which is afforded by cruel treatment of animals. We should not desire to have one who could be guilty of this, among our relatives or friends, for, if he had no other fault, this alone would forbid our respecting him. The *crime* (for such it really is in the sight of both God and man,) of torturing a speechless and innocent brute, is not unfrequently aggravated by the horrid, blood-chilling imprecations and blasphemous epithets with which the torture is accompanied. This, it is true, adds nothing to the severity of the animal's suffering, but it does add to the shame, to the odium, to the unmitigated guilt of the torturer; and while his blows prove him an inhuman wretch, his profanity addressed to an unconscious brute, proves him a *fool*,—for what effect can it have on an animal that cannot understand its meaning, if meaning it have? Such barbarous wretches, were they at our disposal, should be put where they would have no dominion over animals—until, at least, their heart, if heart they have, had become a little softened, and they had learned that *brutes*, as well as *themselves*, could *feel*, and *suffer* too.

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SEA-WEED AND GUANO AS MANURES FOR POTATOES.

About mid-winter last, some sea-ware having come on the shore attached to my farm, I had it carted and spread, in the proportion of about 45 one-horse carts per Scotch acre, on poor sandy land, in oat stubble, and plowed in without loss of time. In spring, the land was again plowed, harrowed, and prepared for a crop of potatoes. When the drills were drawn, African guano—about 5 cwt. to the Scotch acre—was spread in a part of them, and a little loose earth drawn over it, after which the potato seed was planted, and the drills covered up in the usual manner, both where there was no manure but the sea-ware, and where there were both sea-ware and guano, as above described. The potatoes were planted on the same day. Those where the guano had been put were much earlier, and more abundant in foliage, than those on the sea-ware alone: indeed, the drills were covered long before any other potatoes in the field—for I may observe that there was also a considerable quantity of that root planted on good stable manure there. That which attracted my particular attention, was the very marked superiority of the crop where the sea-ware and guano were applied, over that where seaware only had been used. I now regret that a comparative trial of the weight or bulk of the potatoes thus planted was not made. The man who lifted them, however, states that he believes there was a half—certainly a third—more potatoes on the land manured with seaware and guano than on that with seaware alone, and they were of excellent quality. Covering the seaware by the plow, as soon as it is laid on the land, is a good way of using that manure—perhaps the best; as its substance is preserved in the soil, which it helps to meliorate during the process of decomposition. I am well aware that abundant crops of potatoes are often grown, especially on mossy or soft land, with seaware alone; but the quality is rarely good, and the crop is generally late in ripening. On good dry land there is no doubt that fair crops of potatoes are raised with seaware for manure, but even here large quantities of this must be used.—*J. Patterson, in London Agricul. Gaz.*

Gypsum for Stables.—In our concern, where we have a great number of horses, we use gypsum in our stables, strewing it on the floor, which arrests the ammonia as it is formed, and thereby not only helps to preserve a most valuable fertilizer, but also renders the stable much more wholesome for the horses. If, in the hot stables that are sometimes met with at inns, where the air is so charged with ammoniacal vapors, that when you enter your eyes are affected, a little gypsum were strewed on the floor every day, all that offensive smell would be done away, and the stable be much more healthy for its inhabitants.—*H. Briggs, in do.*

Oil-cake for Cows.—In our experience of oil-cake as food for *sheep*, the addition of 1 lb. diminished the consumption of turnips from 6 to 8 lbs.: it is probable that 4 to 6 lbs. given daily to a cow, would diminish the quantity of other food three-quarters, at the same time enriching the milk afforded.—*Lond. Ag. Gaz.*

Guano.—This, and all other manures, whose value depends partly on soluble ingredients, is best applied in spring.—*Ib.*

FARMING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The farm of Cheever Newhall, Esq., in Dorchester, six miles from Boston, furnishes one of the best examples of productive husbandry we have any where met with. It consists of sixty acres, a few of which are still in wood. Several acres are taken up by the grounds about the house, in garden, shrubbery, &c., and there are eight or ten acres in orcharding: yet the farm supports twenty-five cows, one bull, four oxen, and three horses. All this stock is supported entirely from the farm, with the exception of a few oats occasionally for the carriage-horses, and some wheat bran for the cows. The soil was originally very strong, and some of it wet.

Soiling.—Mr Newhall keeps his stock altogether on the soiling system. They are fed mostly in the barn, at all seasons of the year. The cows are turned out for a few hours in each day, when the weather will admit of it, and are driven for exercise to a small, shaded enclosure, about a quarter of a mile from the barn. They are perfectly healthy and Mr N. thinks give quite as much, if not more, milk, in the course of the year, as they would do if grazed in summer in the ordinary way. The cows average 420 gallons per year, and the milk is sold at the farm at an average of about fourteen cents per gallon.

The principal articles for feeding, in the summer season, are rye and Indian corn, cut green. The former is sown in the fall, and is the first thing that is fit to cut in the spring. It may be commenced on as soon as it is high enough to mow, and will continue to grow till the usual time that rye matures, by which time, the corn, which is most relied on, is fit for use. Corn is the most productive of fodder of any crop which can be grown. The past season, Mr N. kept *twentythree cows* for *eight weeks*, wholly from *two acres and a half* of corn. He is confident that *one acre* of rich land is more than sufficient to keep a cow the year round; that is, it will afford sufficient green food in summer, and leave enough to be dried to keep the cow through the winter.

In 1843, Mr Newhall measured a square rod, being part of a lot of corn sown for fall and winter use, and carefully weighed the produce, which he found to be at the rate of more than *thirtytwo tons* per acre. It was then carefully dried, when it weighed 160 lbs. to the rod, or nearly *thirteen tons* to the acre. He prefers planting in the drill mode, three feet apart, and uses two to three bushels of seed (of the Southern corn) per acre. Large quantities of carrots, potatoes, and beets are grown for winter feeding. The white carrot is the kind most cultivated; it is easier raised than other sorts, and generally yields better, giving from 800 to 1000 bushels per acre. Each cow is fed during winter, with from a peck to a half bushel of roots per day, with a little wheat bran, in addition to their dry fodder.

Making Manure.—Much attention is given to this branch of farming operations. The manure from the cattle and horses is pushed through scuttles into the cellar under the barn, and a layer of peat muck thrown over it three or four times a week. The barn-yard is so formed that none of the manure is wasted. Much manure is also made from hogs, eighteen or twenty of which are kept principally for this purpose. They are fed with the waste of public houses, &c. from Boston—on which food they get very fat. The pork covers all the expense of keeping, leaving the manure clear gain. The hogs are kept with a full supply of marsh-mud, peat, &c., which being rooted over and mixed with their excrements, becomes good manure. The pens are mostly under roofing. We noticed a contrivance about the styes which we do not remember to have seen before, except on the farm of J. W. Haines, in Hallowell, Maine. The sty consists of an upper and a lower story, and the hogs resort to either, as they find most conducive to their comfort and convenience, by means of an *inclined plane*, across which cleats are fastened to answer the purpose of steps, and to keep the hogs from slipping down. The upper story, which is always dry, is generally used by the hogs for a bed-chamber: their work is done below, and in very hot weather, they go there to cool their bodies in the moist earth.

Besides availing himself of all the means of making manure from his stock, Mr Newhall has another manufactory which is of great importance. From some large vats which have been provided at several of the large hotels in Boston, he obtains annually about sixty hogsheads of urine. The mode of using this, is to make it into compost with peat-muck. The muck is kept in the barn cellar, and the vehicle in which the urine is brought, is driven into the barn, and the liquid is conducted by means of pipes to the muck below. Each hogshead of urine is sufficient to saturate a cord of muck, which is thus made—as experience has amply proved—of more value than the same quantity of any other manure used on the farm.

Buildings.—All the buildings are convenient and well and substantially made. The barn is one of the best we have seen. It is 120 feet long and 40 feet wide. The floor runs through the whole length, leaving the bay on one side and the stalls for cattle and horses on the other. The cattle stand on a platform raised a few inches from the floor, and slightly sloping backwards, and of such a length that the manure drops off behind it, by which means the cattle are kept clean and dry. Between the manger from which the cattle eat, and the platform on which they stand, is the watering trough, which runs through all the stalls. Here the stock, whenever it is desired, are watered from a pump which is placed at one end of the barn. We omitted to mention, in our notice of Mr French's farm (in Braintree) last month, that his cattle are also watered in the same manner.

There is a deep cellar under the whole barn, a portion of which serves for the safe-keeping and manufacture of manure, as already described, and the remainder as a store-house for vegetables. The space assigned for vegetables is divided into stalls or bins, arranged along one side of an alley, for the convenience of taking out the roots. There are scuttles in the barn floor, through which the vegetables are dropped directly from carts into the bins. The barn-doors are made to slide on iron rails, instead of being hung on hinges. This is a plan which has prevailed considerably in Massachusetts for a few years past, and we think it preferable to any we have seen. The rails are cast with a small ridge in the centre, and the wheels with a corresponding groove. Thus the door keeps its exact place without any trouble, and runs very easily.

Fences.—From the system pursued with his stock, (soiling,) Mr Newhall has need of but few interior fences. Those required are heavy walls, the stones for which are found on the farm, and they were formerly in so great abundance that it was necessary to dig them out before the land could be tilled

Sowing Grass Seed.—Mr Newhall decidedly prefers the fall for sowing grass-seed. He thinks August too early for sowing on his farm, as there is sometimes a drought after this time in the year, which kills the young grass. He has been very successful in late sowing. He showed us a beautiful piece of sward which was sowed down on the 7th of October, 1843, and the past year he has sown still later. We think so late sowing does better on his gravelly soil than it would do on clay land, or that which is more liable to be thrown by frost.

Fruit Trees.—Fruit, particularly apples and pears, is a considerable object on this farm. Besides having an abundance for home-consumption, three hundred dollars worth were sold the past year, among which were eight barrels of Bartlett pears, which brought fifty dollars. Mr Newhall has a large collection of cherries, plums, grapes, and the smaller fruits. He showed us some of the finest Isabella and Catawba grapes we have met with in this latitude. Several of his pears are also very fine. We were shown specimens of Beurre Diel, Seckel, St. Germain, Napoleon, &c., which were excellent.

Mr Newhall showed us a lot of pear trees imported from France and Germany, grafted on quince stocks, and cultivated at the distance of only four by five feet apart. The trees are kept trimmed in the shape of a distaff—what is called in France the *Quenouille* form—a mode which we were told succeeds well with these dwarf stocks. The trees are brought very early to bearing, and it is said as much, and as good fruit is obtained in this way for a given extent of land, as by standard planting; though none of the dwarf trees are as long-lived as those grafted in their own species and cultivated in the usual manner.

Remarks.—Comment on the above facts seems scarcely necessary, yet we cannot omit to call attention to the great amount of products which Mr Newhall obtains compared with many farms containing hundreds of acres each. Here is a farm of only sixty acres, which, besides affording three hundred dollars worth of fruit annually, and leaving a large portion of it for merely *ornamental* grounds, supports more stock than most farms of twice or thrice its extent. A striking example is here furnished of the fallacy of the idea that agriculture cannot be prosecuted to any extent or advantage, without a *large farm.*—*Albany Cult.*

Rhode Island Pigs.—Though Rhode Island is small in territory, she is great in pork. The Providence Journal records the weight of several lots of porkers recently killed in Coventry, as follows:

Three pigs, 8 months old, belonging to Anthony Tarbox, weighed	894 lbs.
Three, 9 months old, belonging to T. Whipple, weighed	942 ‘
Two, 9 months old, belonging to Caleb Kilton, weighed	790 ‘
Two, 8 months old, belonging to Geo. W. Greene, weighed	710 ‘
Total weight,	3336 lbs.

Average age, 8 1-2 months.
Average weight, 333 1-2 lbs.

A writer in the Albany Cultivator says that his hens having eaten some rotten onions, the taste of their eggs became loathsome and nauseous beyond description.

CONSTITUENTS OF PEAT-ASHES.

If peat-ashes contain very little gypsum, common salt, phosphate of lime, and, generally speaking, little of those substances which are amongst the chief nutriments of plants, they have, as a matter of course, little value as manure, which is still less the case the more phosphate of iron they contain. I have analyzed several sorts of peat-ashes, which were almost useless, and will state two results, for the sake of proving my assertion:

1. Peat-ashes from Luneburg, (reddish.) 100,000 parts consisted of—

43,300	parts of	silica,
9,700	"	alumina,
19,300	"	oxide of iron, and a little protoxide of do. partly combined with phosphoric acid,
3,500	"	oxide of manganese,
7,100	"	lime,
4,600	"	magnesia,
0,160	"	phosphate of lime,
0,100	"	common salt,
0,200	"	gypsum,
12,040	"	carbonic acid, combined with lime and magnesia.
100,000	parts.	

If even 3000 lbs. of these ashes are put on an acre, the soil will only receive 6 lbs. of gypsum, 3 of common salt, and 4 1-2 of phosphate of lime; so that only the lime and magnesia (350 lbs.) may be expected to have any beneficial effect. The great amount of phosphate of iron (580 lbs.) might, on the contrary, prove hurtful to vegetation.

2. Peat-ashes from Brunswick, (blood-red.) 100,000 parts consist of—

48,300	parts of	silica,
4,160	"	alumina,
29,090	"	oxide and protoxide of iron, partly combined with phosphoric acid.
0,480	"	oxide of manganese,
16,100	"	gypsum,
1,810	"	sulphate of magnesia,
0,060	"	common salt.
100,000	parts.	

Although these ashes contain much gypsum, and hence might be expected to be useful, this is by no means the case; because, what is effected in one way by the gypsum, is spoiled on the other hand by the phosphate of iron, and perhaps, also, the sulphate of magnesia.

Very often peat-ashes are mixed with burnt lime previous to being used, the effects of which have always been beneficial. With 1000 lbs. of ashes 500 lbs. of lime is mixed, and formed into a heap. The lime, no doubt, decomposes the phosphate of iron, and thereby essentially improves the ashes. It is therefore possible that even the worst ashes, viz. such as possess much phosphate of iron, or even much sulphate of iron, might be improved by mixing with lime.—*Prof. Sprengel.*

Prevention of the Fly in Sheep.—I have heard that an excellent way of preventing sheep being struck with the fly, is to mix train-oil and sulphur to a moderately thick substance, and then occasionally apply it with a brush down the back of each animal, during the season that the fly is about.—*M. A. S.* [The plan will very frequently succeed in preventing the attack of the fly, but a more simple and effectual method is the occasional application of coarse whale-oil.—*London Ag. Gaz.*

AGRICULTURAL MEETING AT THE STATE HOUSE—Tuesday Evening, Jan. 14.

Subject discussed—*What are the most probable causes and preventives of the disease in potatoes which has prevailed through many portions of the country the past season?* Hon. Levi Lincoln, presiding.

Mr J. E. Teschemacher opened the discussion. He remarked that this disease was not new: it had been known in Germany some 12 or 15 years, and in other countries on the continent of Europe, and in England, Scotland, &c.; that it had caused much discussion, and been the subject of many essays. He read from a pamphlet published in Edinburg in 1837, representing the disease as almost universally prevalent in Scotland, and from its appearance then, as threatening nothing less than the utter destruction of what might be pronounced the staple food of a large proportion of that country and Ireland. The author of the work says its appearance is recent, and that he could not trace it farther back than to 1831. It was first observed in the most fertile and best cultivated districts, spreading with great rapidity to every district, and every quality of soil. The failure of the potato crop in 1835, was more general than in any previous year; few fields escaping the disease in some degree. In 1836, it was still more alarming, and the crop comparatively a complete failure. There was a universal anxiety to discover the cause of the disesae, and to apply remedial measures—and there was the same result there of the endeavors to throw light upon the subject, as there has been with us—that is, only to render a Babel-like confusion of conflicting opinions worse confounded. Many judicious essays appeared, which did much credit to the ingenuity of their writers, but so contradictory were their theories, that darkness rather than light was evolved. The phenomena of the disease were so capricious that they baffled every attempt at explanation of them. The writer of the pamphlet enumerated many supposed causes of the disease: some detected the origin of the evil in the soil; others in the manure, or in the mode of planting, or too much heat, moisture, cold, &c. Some considered the disease more fatal in some particular variety, while with a neighbor this same variety would be most free from it. The writer says, the greatest failures have been from cut seed, which is generally used in that country. His opinion as to the origin of the disease was, that it was occasioned by the long continued propagation of the potato from the same stock, and the design of the pamphlet was to show this to be the case, and the necessity of returning to nature's primary process—namely, propagating the plant from seed—which Mr Teschemacher said was a subject which need not now be discussed: he did not believe in the theory. Mr T. then went on to state his views of the cause of the disease, which he supposed was a species of fungus, or rust, which vegetated in the interior of the potato, and in this opinion he was confirmed by microscopic examinations which he had made repeatedly, to the number of 100 to 150. And from experiments made with applications of various substances to these supposed fungi, he found that salt acted almost instantaneously, and effected their decomposition. From this he inferred that salt might prove a remedy, and recommended a liberal supply to be spread on the soil where the disease existed last year. He also supposed that lime, muriate of lime, and other substances might prove beneficial.

The substance of Mr Teschemacher's remarks may be found in his interesting communications in the N. E. Farmer, pages 125 and 158 of the present volume. To these articles we refer our readers.

Mr Buckminster, of the Ploughman, was inclined to believe that the unusually warm weather the last of September, had some connection with the cause of the disease, although it might not be the sole cause. He had been told that where manure was used in the hill, the disease was more prevalent, and where there was no manure put in the hill, there was no disease. He thought this favored the supposition that the heat was one of the causes of the disease.

Mr Allen Dodge, of Essex, remarked, that the subject was one of great importance, and one in which he was deeply interested. He did not observe any disease upon his potatoes until last fall. At least four out of five were affected with the malady, in one variety planted. Upon cutting open the potato, the disease was discernable under the skin from 1-8 to 1-2 an inch beneath the surface, and the progress of it was towards the centre. Mr Dodge stated that his potatoes did not rot as others had described. He fed them to his hogs in a cooked state, mashed with meal, and they did well upon them. The kind most affected was a blue variety, which were highly esteemed in his neighborhood. They were planted on old ground, manure spread and plowed in, *and none in the hill.* He did not observe that they were diseased until he came to use them. He had sold the same variety for seed to many of his neighbors, and upon inquiry found that their potatoes from this seed were free from disease. His Long Reds were all good. He has had this variety on his place for twenty years: he did not believe the disease was caused by the deterioration of the seed, nor did he agree with Mr Buckminster that it was occasioned by the excessive heat of September. He thought the disease must be atmospheric, or the rust: it acted capriciously, but how propagated he could not tell. The great thing was to find out the remedy. He thought there was virtue in salt as a preventive, for where sea-weed, kelp and marsh mud were combined with the manure, there was no disease in his neighborhood. He believed salt was a valuable manure, and that the time is coming when it would be more generally used as such than it is at present.

Mr Gleason, of Wayland, said he planted 3 or 4 acres of potatoes, on one-quarter of which the manure was spread and plowed under the sod; the ground was rolled after plowing. *His potatoes rotted worst on this part of the field:* as many as 5 bushels in a cartload were bad. He had heard of cattle and swine dying from eating diseased potatoes, but thought he would try the experiment, notwithstanding: so he gave a lot to his hogs one evening. The next morning he went to look at his swine, and found all well but one sow, which could not rise. He felt bad, as his neighbors had told him he would kill his swine; but he kept the matter to himself, and procured half a pound of salt and dissolved in new milk, and put it to her nose: she took it, and in four hours was relieved. He did not think the disease in potatoes was caused by putting the manure in the hill, as a neighbor planted in that way, and the crop was very good. His Veto potatoes rotted very bad, and worst where there was the most manure. Where compost of two-thirds peat and one-third manure was used in the same field, the potatoes were free from rot.

(Continued on next page.)

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,
AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

Edited by Joseph Breck.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1845.

DISCUSSION ON THE DISEASE IN POTATOES.

[*Continued from the preceding page.*]

Mr Fay, of Southboro', said the first he heard of the disease was early in September last: reports came to him that three men and many animals had died in consequence of eating diseased potatoes: there was much alarm occasioned by these rumors, and a panic created in the minds of many. The vines, he observed, were then green and luxuriant, but soon they begun to wither: in one field, in fortyeight hours after the tops died, three-fourths of the potatoes were diseased. In many instances where the vines died so suddenly, a very offensive smell was noticed from the potatoes in the field, before they were dug. He had known of no diseased potatoes where the vines were not diseased. He was led from these facts to conclude that the disease commenced above ground, and proceeded downwards to the roots. The potatoes were least affected on new sward land, and most diseased in old low ground. Those planted on high lands, had generally escaped. He had a field containing three acres of old rocky pasture, that was planted with potatoes; used coarse green manure in the hill, and planted three sorts of potatoes, viz. Blues, Vetoes and Long Reds. The Blues suffered most, the Vetoes next, and the Long Reds hardly any. He had fed his stock with diseased potatoes, without injury to them.

Mr Campbell, of Chester, said he always found that when the vines blasted and decayed suddenly, the potatoes were bad. He dug some in a field where the vines were not blasted, and found them good; but in a week afterwards the vines became affected, and decayed, and the potatoes were then found to be badly diseased. He was inclined to believe that the disease was occasioned by an atmospheric influence.

Mr Brackett, of Sturbridge, inquired whether potatoes planted very early had been equally affected as those which were planted late. He had the impression that they were not; and this was the result of his own experience and observation. He had some late planted potatoes; the vines were very rank and green: he passed by the field and saw the vines had wilted: the next day they were flat on the ground, and in a short time the potatoes rotted and emitted a bad smell.

Mr Allen, of Pembroke, inquired what Mr B. considered late planting? Answer—The last of June.

Mr Dodge remarked, in relation to early planting, that he had planted Chenangoes very early in the season, and they were not diseased in the least. His Long Reds, planted from the 1st to the 10th of June, were but little affected, while his Blues, planted at the same time as his Indian corn, were the worst rotted. In regard to the vines, he had noticed something very singular. The vines of the Long Reds, which are usually green and vigorous through the fall drought, had, with him, the last season, died prematurely, and yet the potatoes were good. He had noticed another thing which he could not account for, and that was the very few balls on the vines. In regard to what Mr Fay had said relative to potatoes planted on high and low ground, his experience had been entirely different. Where he had planted on quite a high, dry hill, they were the most diseased, while those in low land escaped. He stated that his vines were very stout and vigorous, and that in using his cultivator between his rows of corn, he had in some places badly broken or bruised the vines at the sides of the corn, in turning—and that the disease appeared to have been more destructive in those sections where the vines were thus broken.

Mr Teschemacher inquired of Mr D. whether there was not smut upon his corn, near the diseased potatoes.

Answer—An unusual quantity; and where there was scarcely any smut on the corn, the potatoes were not diseased.

Rev. Mr Sanger, of Dover, said that in Norfolk county, where the drought was very severe, the tops of the Long Reds were green until frost, and the potatoes wholly unaffected; and in opposition to what Mr Dodge had said about the balls, he had never seen so many as there were the last season.

Mr Allen, of Pembroke, said he did not come to the meeting with the intention of speaking upon the subject, as he had only sufficient light to make the darkness more visible. He wished farmers would attend to every practical hint. A friend wrote him, who stated that he planted a field of potatoes on land which sloped both towards and from the sun: those on the southern exposure were greatly affected, while those on the northern aspect, were free from disease. This seemed to favor the idea that superabundance of heat may induce the disease. He thought but little importance should be attached to the sudden death of the vines: they may die suddenly and the tubers not be affected. Insects may be the cause of the affection, and it may be caused by an atmospheric influence blasting the tops and not affecting the bottoms. With respect to different kinds of potatoes affected by the disease, it appeared by what had been said by the gentlemen who had preceded him, that the Long Reds had generally escaped in sections where they resided, but in Plymouth county, this variety was more affected than others. He was sorry to hear from gentlemen that late planting had not been successful. He had supposed that potatoes not quite ripe were the best for seed, and thought from experiments made, that a variety may be preserved longer, when potatoes not quite mature are successively used for seed. As a general thing, he was in favor of late planting; and so far as he had learned the past season, potatoes planted late had been least affected.

Mr Earle, of Worcester, said he had made many inquiries in Worcester county, and had travelled through a greater part of it, and found that in all cases, early planted potatoes were the least affected. Chenangoes of early planting had escaped, while those of late planting were diseased. As early potatoes were always exposed to the greatest amount of heat, he thought this fact was opposed to the theory of heat being the cause of the disease. It had also developed itself in many places, before the unusual heat of September referred to. A friend had a large field on a dry flat plain: on one side of this field the tops were as dead as if a frost had struck them, while on the other side the vines were green and vigorous. He had seen another field where one side was affected and the other not.

Mr Dillingham, of the Senate, stated that he planted an acre of potatoes—one-half with Rohans, the rest with Long Reds: they were manured with sea-weed and kelp: when he dug them, they appeared to be sound and of good quality, and were stored in his cellar: in 3 or 4 weeks, when cooked, he perceived that some of them were diseased, and turned black under the skin. About two weeks since, he found them badly affected: each variety appeared equally diseased. The vines of the Long Reds continued green until frost. He planted Chenangoes on other ground, which were manured with barn manure, and these were wholly free from disease. From his experience he inferred that sea manure would not prevent the disease, as was suggested by Mr Dodge.

Mr Cole, of the Boston Cultivator, was of opinion that the disease was occasioned by atmospheric influence. He thought some varieties of potatoes were more hardy and not so liable to be affected with the disease, while others were tender and more predisposed to be influenced by it. He thought it probable no complete remedy would be found. Plaster might be useful. He stated a case which occurred in New Jersey. In 1843, a gentleman found his potatoes affected after he had put them into the cellar: he picked out the diseased ones, and put one half peck of slacked lime to each layer of the others, and they kept well. On planting last spring, he put a tablespoonful of lime in each hill, and after they were up, and before hoeing, he prepared a composition of 2 bushels of lime, 3 of ashes, and 3 of plaster, and applied one gill to each hill, and his potatoes were perfectly free from disease, while all his neighbors were affected. Mr C. thought although lime might not be a complete remedy, it may have a favorable effect.

Mr Kempton, of New Bedford, observed that seedling potatoes had been equally affected with old varieties. He thought the disease commenced at the bottom of the stalk, and worked up, and that late planted potatoes had suffered most.

Mr Foote, of Williamston, stated a single fact, the only one, he said, that had come to his knowledge which was conclusive. He had been informed by a gentleman from New York, who was a practical chemist, that last spring, in preparing his land for potatoes, he mixed with his manure a large portion of pulverized charcoal, the effect of which was to preserve his potatoes entirely from disease, while those of his neighbors were badly affected.

The hour for adjournment had now arrived, and the chairman remarked that the result of the evening's discussion reminded him of the conclusion to which a celebrated physician arrived, who was called, upon the first appearance of the spotted fever in the interior, to express his opinion as to the appearance, symptoms, and consequences of that dreadful disease. After a minute and careful examination of the case, in which there was a consultation of the faculty, the physician was asked what he thought of the disease. He answered, "I call it *death*." "So," said the chairman, "*it is death to the potato*, is pretty much all the conclusion we have arrived at in the discussion of the evening."

The subject announced for discussion at next meeting, was—"What is the best mode of managing grass land?"

☞ We are indebted to the Hon. Allen W. Dodge, for a copy of the Essex Agricul. Society's Transactions for 1844.

DECEASE OF MR CHARLES WILLIS.

It is our most melancholy duty to record the sudden and unexpected demise of our intimate friend and associate, Mr Charles Willis, who for more than twenty years has been attached to the Agricultural Warehouse, first established in Merchants' Row, and of late years at 51 and 52 North Market street. Mr Willis was well known to the agricultural community, as the inventor of many valuable farming implements, and his name will long be associated with the progress of agricultural improvements in our country. We left him at 5 o'clock Saturday evening, in his usual health and spirits, without a thought that it was the last time we should see him in life. But it was so ordered. On his return to his residence in Chelsea, in company with his son, and when within twenty rods of his dwelling, he was suddenly attacked with faintness, and before he could be conveyed to his house, his spirit had departed, and his lifeless body was borne into the midst of his weeping and distressed family.

Mr W. was 56 years of age. The cause of his death was an affection of the heart.

In the death of Mr Willis, we have lost a much respected friend and associate; his children a faithful and beloved parent; his wife a kind and affectionate husband; his townsmen a worthy citizen, and society an honest man. We tender his bereaved family our sincere condolence, and invoke for them the kind care of Him who has promised to be a father to the fatherless and the widow's God. For ourselves, while we keenly feel the loss we have sustained by the decease of our late friend, we are solaced by the hope that our loss is his gain. Though gone from us forever, and where we must all sooner or later follow, he has left a good name to perpetuate and endear his memory.

The funeral will take place on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, from the Baptist meeting-house in Chelsea.

THERMOMETRICAL.

Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, to the week ending Jan. 19.

Jan. 1845.	7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday, 13	20	22	20	N. E.
Tuesday, 14	0	24	18	N. W.
Wednesday, 15	15	25	19	N. E.
Thursday, 16	30	32	29	N.
Friday, 17	29	25	23	E.
Saturday, 18	27	21	14	N.
Sunday, 19	1	12	9	N.

BRIGHTON MARKET.—Monday, Jan. 20, 1844.

Reported for the N. E. Farmer.

At market 500 Beef Cattle, 775 Sheep and 280 Swine.

Prices.—*Beef Cattle*—We quote to correspond with last week. Extra $5 a 5,25. First quality, $4,75 a 5. Second quality $4 25 a 4,50. Third quality, $4,00 a 4,25.

Sheep.—Common sheep from $1,75 to 2,25. Weathers from $2,25 to 3,50.

Swine.—One small lot to peddle 3 a 4. At retail 4 and 5.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected with great care, weekly.

SEEDS. Herds Grass, $1 37 a 1 50 per bushel. Red Top 50 to 60 cents. Clover—Northern, 9 to 11c.—Southern, 7 a 9 c. Flax Seed. $1 50 per bushel. Lucerne, 33 c. per lb. Canary Seed, $1 37 a 1 75 per bushel.

GRAIN. There have been no arrivals of much importance, during the week past, and prices have sustained but little variation, compared with the last report.

Corn—Northern, new, bushel 00 00—Southern, round yellow, 50 a 52—Southern flat yellow, 48 a 50—do. do. white 46 a 48—do New Orleans, 00 a 00—Barley 00 a 00—Rye, Northern, 00 a 00—do. Southern, 62 a 70—Oats, Southern, 31 a 32—Northern do. 00 to 34—Beans, per bushel 1 50 a 1 75.—Shorts, per double bush. 27 a 32—Bran, 25 a 27.

FLOUR. There was a revived demand for the article at the close of our report, and the market for some descriptions assumed features of a slight improvement in prices.

Baltimore, Howard Street, 4 mos. cr. new, $0 00 a 4 81—do. wharf, $4 62 a 4 75—do. free of garlic, $0 00 a 0 00—Philadelphia do. 4 mos. $0 00 a 4 67—Fredericksburg, low l'd new $0 00 a 4 67—Alexandria, wharf, 0 00 a 4 67—Georgetown, $4 75 a 4 87—Extra do. 0 00 a 5 00—Richmond Canal, $4 75 a 0 00—do. City, $5 50 a 0 00—Petersburgh, City, $5 00 a 5 50—do. Country $4 62 a 4 75—Genesee, common, cash, $4 94 a 5 00—do fancy brands $5 12 a 5 37—Ohio, via Canal, $0 00 a 0 00—do do New Orleans, cash $4 62 a 4 75. Rye, $0 00 a 0 00—Indian Meal in bbls. $2 62 a 0 00.

PROVISIONS The market has not yet fairly opened for new Pork and Lard, and the transactions of the past week in old, have been very circumscribed. The stock of Lard has been augmented by several arrivals.

Beef—Mess 4 no new bbl. $8 25 a 8 50—Navy—$7 50 a 7 75.—No. 1, $6 50 a 7 00—do Prime $5 50 a 6 00—Pork—Extra clear 4 mo. bbl. $11 50 a 12 00—do Clear $10 00 a 11 00 do. Mess, $9 50 a 10 00—do Prime $7 50 a 8 00—do Mess from other States,— a — —do Prime do do $0 00 a 0 00 do. Cargo do. 0 00 a 0 00—Clear do do $00 00 a 00 00—Butter, shipping, 10 a 13—do store, uninspected, 11 a 12—do dairy, 14 cts. a 17—Lard, No. 1, Boston ins. 6½ a 7—do South and Western, 6¼ a 6¾—Hams, Boston, 7 a 00—Southern and Western, 6 a 6¾—Cheese, Ship'g and 4 meal, 4½ a 5½—do new milk, 6 a 7.

WOOL. Duty. The value whereof at the place of exportation shall not exceed 7 cts. per pound, 5 per cent. ad val. All whereof the value exceeds 7 cts. per pound, 40 per ct. ad. val. and 3 cts. per pound.

There has been a good steady demand for coarse qualities fleece, and sales of several thousand pounds made at 33 a 35c. per lb. There is but little doing in the fine grades.

Prime or Saxony Fleeces, washed, lb. 45 a 50 c.—American full blood do 40 a 42—Do. 3-4 do 37 a 38—Do. 1-2 do 35 a 36 -1-4 and common do 32 a 35—Smyrna Sheep, washed, 20 a 22—Do. unwashed, 10 a 15—Bengusi do 6 a 12—Saxony, clean. 00—Buenos Ayres unpicked, 7 a 10—do. do. picked, 10 a 14—Superfine Northern pulled lamb 38 a 40—No. 1 do. do. do. 33 a 35—No. 2 do do do 23 a 30—No. 3 do do do 14 a 18.

HOPS. Duty 20 per cent.

No transanctions the past week, and prices remain nominally the same as before reported.

1st sort Mass 1843, lb. 13 a 14; 2d do 0 a 0.

HAY, 16 to 18 per ton—Eastern Screwed $13 to 14,

EGGS 15 to 20.

BEMENT'S AMERICAN POULTERER'S COMPANION.

The American Poulterer's Companion—A Practical Treatise on the Breeding, Rearing, Fattening and General Management of the various species of Domestic Poultry, with Illustrations and Portraits of Fowls taken from life. By C. N. Bement, Albany. Published by Saxton & Miles, New York. For sale by JOSEPH BRECK & CO.—Price $1 25.

BACK VOLUMES OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. have received a few sets of the 3 back volumes of the American Agriculturist, elegantly bound in cloth. Price $3 75 per sett.

HOWARD'S PREMIUM SUBSOIL PLOWS.

The subsoil Plow is unquestionably the most important agricultural implement of modern invention. It is considered by the best informed practical farmers of Great Britain and our own country, as an indispensable article in the most profitable husbandry. Saye that eminently skilful and intelligent agriculturist, Mr. Phinney, of Lexington: "such is the estimate in which I hold this important implement, that I should consider it a great piece of improvidence to put in a crop without first subsoiling the ground." The subsoil Plows manufactured by Mr. Howard, are of two sizes—the smaller obtained the highest premium offered by the State Agricultural Society at its late exhibition at Worcester. The committee to award the premium on Subsoil Plows, in their report say:—"The committee were pleased with the neatness and firmness of structure of these Plows—characteristics which have distinguished all the Plows of Mr. Howard that have come within their observation. *Utility* and not *show*, are their peculiar features. * * They were astonished to find with what ease and perfection the hard pan could be stirred, and broken to the depth and width of 8 or 9 inches, for such was the operation of the medium size Plows, with a power not exceeding that ordinarily required for moving a surface Plow at the same depth—and they found the Plow might be guided with less labor ahd fatigue than the surface Plow. * * They confidently recommend the subsoil Plow to the attention of the farmers of the Commonwealth."

The improvement in the length of the handles of Mr. Howard's Plows, suggested by the committee, has been made—and the undersigned are now prepared to furnish these invaluable implements wholesale and retail.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 & 52, North Market Street, Boston.

Dec. 18, 1844 tf.

BARN DOOR ROLLERS AND IRON RODS

For sliding Doors, Axletrees, Steel Springs, and Tire Iron for sale by H. RICHARDS,

Sept. 18. No. 109, State Street

GRINDSTONES ON FRICTION ROLLERS.

Grindstones of different sizes, hung on friction rollers and moved with a foot treader, are found to be a great improvement on the old mode of hanging grindstones. Stones hung in this manner are becoming daily more in use, and wherever used, give universal satisfaction. The rollers can be attached to stones hung in the common way. For sale by J. BRECK & Co., No. 51 North Market street.

TRACE CHAINS.

The subscribers have for sale a fine assortment of Trace and Tie-up Chains. JOS. BRECK & CO,

At N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

Oct. 2.

CHEESE PRESSES.

Self-acting and other Cheese Presses, of the most approved kinds, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse, 52 North Market street, by J. BRECK & Co.

HORTICULTURAL TOOLS.

A few cases of superior Horticultural Tools, for gentlemen or ladies' use For sale by JOS. BRECK & CO.

51 and 52 North Market Street.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties; they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States.

AGRICULTURAL BOOKS of all kinds, constantly on hand.

AGRICULTURAL AND GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do. do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do. do. 100 Common do. do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do. do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do. Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do. do., 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz Scythe Stones, 3000 do. Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do. Common do. 100 do. Spades, 500 do. Grass Scythes, 300 do. Patent Snaiths, 200 do. Common do., 500 do. Hay Rakes, 200 do. Garden do., 200 do. Manure Forks, 300 do. Hay do. 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do, Truck do. 100 do. Draft do, 500 do. Tie up do, 50 doz Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on Rollers.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

N. E. Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 51 and 52 North Market Street. Boston.

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS.

The subscribers are now receiving their fall supply of Garden, Field and Grass Seeds, and would respectfully recommend to their customers to send in their orders as early as possible to secure a supply from their choicest lots. Their stock of seeds for this season will be very full and complete, and most of the varieties being raised under their own inspection they can confidently recommend them as being fresh and genuine. Among them are Long Blood, Early Turnip and Sugar Beets; Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, Orange Carrot, Radish. Cucumber and Cabbage of sorts. Also, Peas, Beans and Squashes, which together with a large supply of most kinds of seed desirable for the field or garden, comprise the most complete and extensive assortment of seeds to be found at any similar establishment in the country. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Oct. 2.

MILK ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.

The subscriber being about to relinquish the milk business, offers for sale, his entire milk establishment, consisting of 23 Cows, 1 Milk Cart and Wagon, and an excellent run of custom. JOHN PARKINSON,

Oct. 16, 1844. Walnut Street, Roxbury.

AFRICAN GUANO.

The cargo of the brig Samos, just arrived direct from Africa. This Guano has been analyzed by J. E. Teschemacher, Esq., and pronounced by him as fully equal to the best cargoes received in the London or Liverpool markets. Purchasers can depend on this as being the *genuine* article. For sale, in quantities to suit, by

CHARLES HOFFMAN, Salem.
VERNON BROWN, 5 Merchants' Exchange.
J. BRECK & CO. 51 & 52 N. Market St., up stairs.

Sept. 17 3m.

CORN SHELLER.

A Corn sheller is one of the most convenient and labor saving implements that the practical farmer has in use. Various machines for this purpose have been invented. It can be used in all cases for large or small sized ears. It is very simple in its construction, and durable in its operation, and no way liable to get out of order; one man can work it to good advantage, though a man to turn, and a boy to feed it, works it much better than one alone. They are so light and portable, as to be easily removed from place to place, and one machine will serve for several families or even the inhabitants of a small town.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52, North Market Street.

JO. BRECK & CO.

CAST IRON SLED SHOES

For double and single Runners, of all sizes, also, Barn Door Rollers, from 3 to 10 inches, for sliding doors, for sale by HENRY RICHARDS,

Dec. 7, 1844. No. 109, State street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Premature Burials.—The "Philadelphia Newspaper" contains a thrilling article from the pen of Edgar A. Poe, Esq., on "Premature Burials." To be buried while alive, he remarks, is, beyond question, the most terrific of the extremes which has ever fallen to the lot of mere humanity. That it has frequently occurred, cannot be denied. The boundaries which divide Life from Death, are at best shadowy and vague. Who shall say where the one ends, and where the other begins? We know that there are diseases in which total cessations of all the apparent functions of vitality occur, and yet in which these cessations are merely *suspensions*—only temporary pauses in the incomprehensible mechanism. A certain period elapses, and some unseen, mysterious principle again sets in motion the magic pinions and wizzard wheel. The silver cord was not forever loosed, nor the golden bowl irreparably broken. But where, meantime was the *soul?*

Mr Poe records several remarkable cases of life burials, from which we select the following, which people of weak nerves may omit to read:

"One of very remarkable character, and of which the circumstances may be fresh in the memory of my readers, occurred, not very long ago, in the city of Baltimore, where it occasioned a painful, intense, and widely extended excitement. The wife of one of our most respectable citizens—a lawyer of eminence and a member of Congress—was seized with a sudden and unaccountable illness, which completely baffled the skill of her physicians. After much suffering, she died, or was supposed to die. No one suspected, nor had any reason to suspect, she was not actually dead. The face assumed the usual pinched and sunken outline; the lips were of the usual marble pallor; the eyes were lustreless; there was no warmth; pulsation had ceased. For three days the body was kept unburied, during which it had acquired a strong rigidity. The funeral, in short, was hastened on account of the rapid advance of what was supposed to be decomposition.

The body was deposited in the family vault, which for three subsequent years was undisturbed. At the expiration of this term, it was opened for the reception of a sarchophagus; but oh! how fearful a shock awaited the husband, who personally threw open the door. As its portals swung outward, some white apparelled object fell rattling within his arms. It was the skeleton of his wife, in her yet unsmouldered shroud!

A careful investigation rendered it evident that she had revived within a few days after her entombment—that her struggles within the coffin had caused it to fall from a lodge or shelf to the floor, by which it was so broken as to permit her escape. A lamp which had been accidentally left, full of oil within the tomb, was found empty; it might have been exhausted by evaporation. On the uppermost part of the steps which led down into the dread chamber, was a large fragment of the coffin, with which, it seemed, she had endeavored to attract attention, by striking on the iron door. While thus occupied, she probably swooned, or possibly died, through sheer terror; and in falling, her shroud became entangled in some iron-work which projected interiorly. Thus she remained, and thus she decayed, in an erect posture."

Pride is as loud a beggar as Want, and a great deal more saucy.—*Franklin.*

Self-torment.—More than half the trouble people meet with, is self-inflicted. They raise evil spirits —*vulgo* "blue devils"—and imaginary evils, till they lash themselves into bona fide despair. Of this class of self-tormenters was the good, honest kitchen-maid, whom her mistress found one day weeping bitterly in the kitchen. The heated oven had cooled, the batch of bread ready for baking, was falling in the pans from the "high estate" to which yeast had raised it, and Betty was sobbing as if her heart would break.

"What is the matter, Betty?"

"Why, (sobs) just as I had got the oven nice and hot"—(sobs again.)

"Well," said the mistress, frightened, "did you burn yourself?"

"No ma'am; I happened to think"—(sobs.)

"Well, what?"

"That if I should ever get married"—(sobs.)

"You would n't cry at that, certainly."

"And should have a nice little baby"—(sobs.)

"Well, well!"

"And it should just go alone, and I should get the oven hot, and should leave it, and the baby should crawl in—boo-oo-o—it would burn itself to death!!"—*Corporal Streeter.*

Whole Nigger.—"Oh, mother! I just seed a man with one-half his face as black as—as—"

"As what, Sammy?"

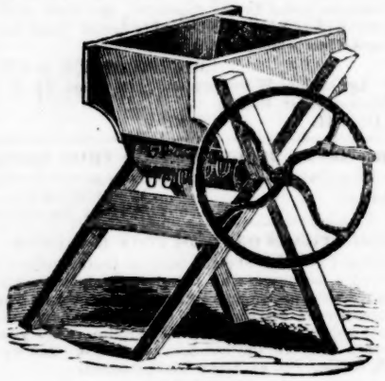
"Black as your pot, mother. Was n't he an object?"

"Lord love you, little dear! you do n't say so! he must be half negro."

"No, he warnt, neither: he was a *whole* nigger —t' other half was jest as black."

"Take that, you little sarpint! My gracious! how sassy children is?"—*Selected.*

A coarse looking fellow went up to an old gentleman and holding out his hand, remarked, with a smile, "My dear sir, I can't call you by name, but I am sure we have been together somewhere." "We may have," said the old gentleman, "for I have been in some very bad company in my day."



WILLIS'S

Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter.

For sale at the New England Agricultural Warehouse, No. 51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston, Willis's Latest Improved Vegetable Cutter. This machine surpasses all others for the purpose of Cutting Ruta Baga, Mangel Wurtzel, and other roots. The great objection to other machines, is their cutting the roots into slices, which makes it almost impossible for the cattle to get hold of them: this machine with a little alteration, cuts them into large or small pieces, of such shape as is most convenient for the cattle to eat. It will cut with ease from one to two bushels of roots per minute. JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

Nov. 1.

GREEN'S PATENT STRAW CUTTER.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 and 52 North Market Street, have for sale, Green's Patent Straw, Hay and Stalk Cutter, operating on a mechanical principle not before applied to any implement for this purpose. The most prominent effects of this application, and some of the consequent peculiarities of the machine are:

1. So great a reduction of the quantum of power requisit to use it that the strength of a half grown boy is sufficient to work it efficiently.
2. With even this moderate power, it easily cuts two bushels a minute, which is full twice as fast as has been claimed by any other machine even when worked by horse or steam power.
3. The knives, owing to the peculiar manner in which they cut, require sharpening less often than those of any other straw cutter.
4. The machine is simple in its construction, made and put together very strongly. It is therefore not so liable as the complicated machines in general use to get out of order.

HOWARD'S IMPROVED EASY DRAUGHT PLOUGH.

Great improvements have been made the past year in the form and workmanship of these Ploughs; the mould board has been so formed as to *lay the furrow completely over, turning in every particle of grass or stubble, and leaving the ground in the best possible manner.* The length of the mould board has been very much increased, so that the Plough works with the greatest ease, both with respect to the holding and the team. The Committee at the late trial of Ploughs at Worcester, say,

"Should our opinion be asked as to which of the Ploughs we should prefer for use on a farm, we might perhaps say to the inquirer, if your land is mostly light and easy to work, try Prouty & Mears, but if your *land is heavy, hard orrocky,* BEGIN WITH MR. HOWARD'S."

At the above mentioned trial the Howard Plough *did more work with the same power of team, than any othe plough exhibited. No* other turned more than twentyseven and one half inches, to the 112 lbs. draught, while the *Howard Plough turned twentynine and one half inches, to the same power of team!* All acknowledge that Howard's Ploughs are much the strongest and most substantially made.

There has been quite an improvement made on the shoe, or land side of this Plough, which can be renewed without having to furnish a new landside: this shoe likewise secures the mould board and landside together, and strengthens the Plough very much.

The price of the Ploughs is from $6 to $15. A Plough sufficient for breaking up with four cattle, will cost about $10 50, and with cutter $1, with wheel and cutter, $2 50 extra.

The above Ploughs are for sale, wholesale and retail, at the New England Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store Nos. 51 & 52 North Market Street, by

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

A WEEKLY PAPER.

Terms, $2 per year *in advance,* or $2 50 if not paid within sixty days.

N. B.—Postmasters are permitted by law to frank all subscriptions and remittances for newspapers, without expense to subscribers.

TUTTLE AND DENNETT, PRINTERS,

21 SCHOOL TREET.